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ADDITIONAL COMMENT ON RESPONSE TO NATO MISSILE DECISION

TRYBUNA LUDU Commentary

AU171733 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Ryszard Drecki commentary: "Following the NATO Decision--The Voice of the Polish People"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The All-Poland Peace Committee's statement expresses "A RESOLUTE PROTEST AGAINST THE NATO STATES' RECENT DECISION ON THE PRODUCTION AND DEPLOYMENT OF NEW MISSILE-NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN WESTERN EUROPE' and evaluates that decision as a factor increasing the "THREAT TO THE SECURITY OF ALL NATIONS OF OUR CONTINENT AND THE DANGER OF AN ARMED CONFLICT." That statement reflects the views of all the Polish public, the entire Polish society.

Poland is one of those countries that has special reasons for opposing with great determination the NATO moves that endanger peace, first, because of its experiences. Poland is exceptionally sensitive to problems of war and peace and knows very well the price of both. Second, Poland is in the zone that is in close range of the weapons NATO has decided to install. That creates a direct danger to our security and our peaceful future. NOR CAN WE IGNORE THE FACT CONTAINED IN THE BRUSSELS DECISIONS THAT THE FRG IS ONE OF THE COUNTRIES WHOSE GOVERNMENTS WERE PARTICULARLY KEEN ON ADOPTING THE NATO DECISIONS AND IN WHOSE TERRITORY A LARGE PART OF THE NEW WEAPONS IS TO BE DEPLOYED. That is precisely the country in which the forces professing the ideology of revenge and wishing to revise the political-territorial results of the Hitlerite defeat are in existence and are constantly active.

Throwing a shadow on the prospects of peace in Europe, the NATO decision on new missiles has made the issue of our national security topical. At present we are enjoying a high, unprecedented level of security and we are right in regarding it as one of the historically greatest achievements of the 35 years of People's Poland. The thesis that the concern for maintaining that level of security is one of the most important national tasks is now gaining particular topicality.

In the specific Polish situation, of the many elements determining our security, two come to the fore. The first is the PATRIOTIC UNITY OF OUR PEOPLE BASED ON THE SOCIAL CONTENTS OF SOCIALISM, WHICH ELIMINATE CLASS CONTRADICTIONS, AND ON THE PROFOUND UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL EXPERIENCES AND TRADITIONS--UNITY INVOLVING THE MOBILIZATION OF OUR PEOPLE AROUND THE IDEA OF STRENGTHENING OUR SOCIALIST HOMELAND'S INDEPENDENCE AND DEVELOPMENT. THE SECOND OF THOSE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENTS THAT DETERMINE OUR SECURITY IS THE FRIENDSHIP, ALLIANCE AND COOPERATION WITH THE SOCIALIST POWER--THE SOVIET UNION--WHICH RESULT FROM THE CLASS AND IDEOLOGICAL COMMUNITY OF OUR TWO STATES AND FROM OUR MOST VITAL NATIONAL INTERESTS. THAT ALLIANCE FREED OUR PEOPLE FROM THE HITLERITE OCCUPATION AND, WITH REGARD TO THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, HAS FOREVER ELIMINATED POLAND'S "SYNDROME OF ISOLATION" IN THE FACE OF POSSIBLE EXTERNAL THREATS.

Those two elements are the foundation of and the condition for the effectiveness of any action aimed at insuring our national security and peaceful future. IT IS NECESSARY TO VIEW THE EFFORTS TO FURTHER STRENGTHEN THAT FOUNDATION AS THE MOST IMPORTANT FORM OF OUR PEOPLE'S RESPONSE TO THE NEW IMPERIALIST CHALLENGE.

Together with all the socialist countries Poland has always made active efforts in favor of the process of detente and of reinforcing political detente with military detente.

We fully agree with the evaluation of the most recent session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee that the "balance of forces" in Europe can and should be maintained by halting the increase in armed forces and armaments and in halting the arms race and not by continuing it. WE REGARD THE CONTINUATION OF THE STRUGGLE FOR MILITARY DETENTE AND FOR THE ABANDONMENT BY THE NATO GOVERNMENTS OF THE BRUSSELS DECISION, WHICH VIOLATE THE BALANCE OF FORCES IN EUROPE, AS THE NECESSARY CONDITION FOR--as the statement by the All-Poland Peace Committee stresses--"REVERSING THE DANGEROUS COURSE OF EVENTS AND FOR HALTING THE FURTHER ESCALATION OF THE ARMS RACE."

In his recent meeting with Szczecin workers aktivs, Comrade Edward Gierek said that "nothing is granted forever" to a nation and that "A FAVORABLE NATIONAL EXISTENCE REQUIRES CONSTANT EFFORTS, TOUGHNESS, RESOLUTION AND A WISE PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL LIFE." The voice of our people, which is resounding in response to the NATO decision, shows that we understand those laws. That voice combines natural INDIGNATION AND PROTEST WITH A STRONG RESOLVE TO STRENGTHEN AND DEVELOP WHATEVER SERVES THE SECURITY OF OUR STATE, EUROPEAN STABILITY AND PEACE ON OUR CONTINENT.

Bulgarian POGLED Weekly

AU170956 Sofia BTA in English 08[illegible] GMT 17 Dec 79 AU

["Escalation of Madness"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 17 (BTA)--This year's December session of NATO will enter history. Its decision for the deployment of cruise and Pershing II creates conditions for a new arms race, for a new "cold war". May the day never come when people would say: "Everything began in that December in 1979", the POGLED weekly comments today. The paper points out that following the strategy of "superiority over the enemy" the NATO generals forget that at present, in the era of nuclear weapons, "superiority" is altogether unattainable, because at the moment in the world there are nuclear stocks which are enough for the fifteen-fold annihilation of the entire population of the globe. These new 572 missiles in Western Europe cannot weigh on the scales. Let us not forget that any arms race is connected with enormous expenditure which as a heavy burden will fall on the shoulders of the working people.

Europe has an alternative: the new Soviet proposals for negotiations on the basis of a concrete program for a constructive dialogue between the East and the West, the POGLED weekly writes. The reaction of the public on both sides of the Atlantic against the decision of the NATO Council is, therefore, perfectly understandable. Millions of people see that a step is made along a disastrous road. This time again it can be given only one name: escalation of madness.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES PRESS CONFERENCE ON CSSR'S UN INITIATIVE

LD141105 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Report by correspondent Josef Bagrik on the 13 December press conference in Prague by CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek--passages within quotation marks constitute recorded excerpts of Chnoupek remarks in Slovak]

[Text] As we have already announced, the United Nations General Assembly on 11 December approved the Czechoslovak proposal of a declaration on international cooperation aiming at achieving the goals of disarmament. This important Czechoslovak peace initiative was the theme of today's press conference in Prague which was addressed by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. A report from this press conference has been prepared by our correspondent, Josef Gabrik:

The broad political and diplomatic activity of the CSSR was crowned with a significant success--these were the opening words of Minister Chnoupek's address. He further dealt with the broader implications relating to the adoption of the Czechoslovak proposal. From the very beginning the declaration had met with a positive response from the majority of the delegates of the UN Organization. As is known, many countries had contributed constructive amendments and many had become the co-authors of this document. Nobody had dared to vote against the adoption of our initiative, Comrade Chnoupek noted and went on:

"It is also possible to say that our Czechoslovak initiative belongs to the most important documents that have been adopted by the United Nations, this--as we say--the most representative all-world forum since World War II. Therefore in no sense is it only a kind of symbolic document. On the contrary, it should have the most tangible impact in all the fields where deliberations are, or will be held on the issues of disarmament. We consider that the declaration is a broad political document which should contribute to the creation of advantageous prerequisites for speeding up all disarmament talks and for an achievement of concrete (results)."

Later in his speech Comrade Minister Chnoupek spoke about the continuity of the principal idea of all the documents adopted by the socialist countries recently. He emphasized the significance of the session of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact member countries held in Berlin last week. The constructive approach of the socialist states becomes particularly clear in comparison with the diametrically different approach of NATO.

"Our Czechoslovak stance regarding this fateful dilemma is clear. We expressed it again at our recent session of the Central Committee of our communist party. We emphasized that we fully support the important peace initiative of the Soviet Union and we think that also now, when the conclusions of the Brussels NATO ministers' session has been made public, we can emphasize again the contrasting attitudes toward the interests of the European nations and all of mankind--the difference between the Warsaw Pact on the one hand and NATO on the other."

At the close of his address Comrade Chnoupek mentioned the long-term prospects of the Czechoslovak initiative. It was not fortuitous that he summarized the Czechoslovak stance for the future in the following appeal:

"I would like to close my brief opening address with an appeal not only to all the 116 states who voted at the United Nations for the Czechoslovak proposal of the declaration, but also to those who abstained--in other words, to all members of the United Nations and to the entire international community: Actively implement and apply in practice all the points of the declaration in one direction--the direction of stopping this feverish armament and the direction of disarmament."

CONTINUING ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRAN REPORTED

AU171714 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 14 Dec 79 p 4 AU

["Anti-American Demonstrations Continue in Iran"]

[Text] Tirana, 13 December (ATA)--Recently, demonstrations and rallies have been organized in the streets of Tehran. In front of the American Embassy, which is currently occupied by Iranian students, demonstrators chanted anti-American slogans and issued strong demands for the shah's return and subsequent trial. Qotbzadeh, Iran's foreign minister, has said in a recent interview given to national television that "the shah must be handed over without fail."

Meanwhile, the American imperialists are continuing to intensify the campaign of pressure and blackmail against Iran. It has been reported that yesterday the American administration decided that the greater part of the staff of the Iranian Embassy in the United States should leave the United States. Also in the last few days, senior officials of American imperialism have made open threats for military intervention in Iran. This once again confirms the aggressive nature of American imperialism. Pentagon chief Harold Brown spoke in Brussels yesterday about blocking the sea routes to Iran and called on the NATO "allies" to take "concrete economic and diplomatic measures" against Iran. Also linked with these warmongering statements is the continual increase of the United States naval force in the Arabian Gulf, near Iran, where over 23 American warships, including two nuclear aircraft carriers, are cruising.

DPRK DELEGATION SIGNS SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL

AU131630 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 13 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, December 13 (ATA)--The protocol of the 11th session of the Joint Commission of the Technical-Scientific Cooperation between the PSR of Albania and the DPR of Korea was signed in Tirana yesterday. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by Vice-President of the State Planning Commission Gjon Gorishti, and for the Korean side by the vice-minister of the Ministry for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, Yi Yong-chang.

Attending the signing ceremony were the Vice-Minister of Light and Foodstuff Industry Kujtim Bicaku, officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the members of the delegations of the two sides. Present was also the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the DPR of Korea in Tirana, Chong Yong-un.

Meeting With Petro Dode

AU131631 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 13 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, December 13 (ATA)--Yesterday, the President of the State Planning Commission Petro Dode, received the delegation of technical-scientific cooperation of the DPR of Korea, headed by the vice-minister of the ministry for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, Yi Yong-chang.

Present at the reception was the vice-president of the State Planning Commission, Gjon Gorishti. Attending was also the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the DPR of Korea in Tirana, Chong Yong-un.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES 1979 OUTPUT

AU141202 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, December 14 (ATA)--Themie Thomai, minister of agriculture, in an interview granted to the newspaper BASHKIMI, underlines among other things that on a republic scale the output of bread grains this year will witness an increase approximately by 15 per cent as against the previous year and that the needs for bread grains were fulfilled for the fourth consecutive year.

Themie Thomai pointed out that an important step was taken this year for the increase of the output of industrial crops, thus, the plan of the sugar beet output was fulfilled and 37 percent more production was taken as against 1978. In cotton, too, it is envisaged to have a production approximately 39 per cent larger than the previous year, whereas the agricultural economic units which cultivate the sunflower managed to get 56 percent more production than a year ago. Likewise, the tobacco output increased approximately 50 percent, the production of fruit-trees witnessed increase, etc. In the livestock sector, the interview says, a production 10 per cent greater in milk, meat and eggs was attained.

In connection with the targets the working people of agriculture have charged themselves with for the year 1980, the minister said that the production of bread grains is envisaged to increase 15 per cent. She also pointed out the attention which is being devoted to measures for the increase of production of the other agricultural and industrial crops, underlining the efforts being done to carry into effect the valuable instructions Comrade Enver Hoxha gave during the meeting he had with cadres of the district of Shkoder recently to further deepen the scientific work. During 1980, Themie Thomani underlined in conclusion that what directly influence in the increase of agricultural and live-stock products is the introduction in the extended production of new kinds of wheat, which together with the new kinds sown this autumn account for 50 per cent of the area sown with wheat, the new kinds of maize, cotton-tobacco, sunflower, vegetables, forage, etc.

ATA NOTES DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT NETWORK

AU171355 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 17 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, December 17 (ATA)--Recently the work began in Albania for the construction of a new railway line--Lac-Shkoder. Albania, which before liberation was the only country in Europe without railways, boasts today of a developed railway network, which links twelve main cities of the country. Railway transport holds a specific weight of 33.7 percent as against 15.6 percent in 1950 in total volume of transports and it has five times more goods' carriages than in 1960. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged higher rates. Thus, in 1980 it will be 62 percent higher than in 1975 and will carry out 38 percent of the total volume of transport of the Ministry of Communications.

The motor road transport, too, has developed at rapid rates. Today the transport vehicles alone of the Ministry of Communications carry out in 15 days a volume of transport equal to that of 1950.

The development of the railway and motor road transport has also served to the ever better meeting of the demands of the population for transport. Thus the number of passengers has increased 25 times as against 1950 in terms of passenger-kilometre. In Albania, the transport of the workers to and from the work centres has been solved with success. The urban and inter-urban lines have extended throughout the country, including even the most remote regions.

The sea transport is also playing an important role in the increase of goods delivery among the country's sea-ports, on the one hand, and the sea-ports of other countries on the other hand. The volume of internal sea transport is now eleven times that of the pre-liberation time and by 1980 will have increased by 50 percent over 1975. As well as this, the sea transport with foreign countries has greatly increased. This transport has increased five times since 1960.

Albania now possesses ocean-going ships and, in the last nine years, the capacity of this transport has increased by 183 percent. Today, Albania carries out 30 percent of the volume of its import-export goods with her own vessels. The Albanian ships anchor in 60 countries. In 1980 the sea transport with foreign countries is expected to increase by 35 percent over 1975. The five year plans for the construction of socialism in Albania have made possible also the enlargement and modernization of the country's sea-ports, which today carry out a volume of transport seven times larger than in 1950.

BRIEFS

MONTENEGRIN SCIENTISTS IN TIRANA--A group of scientists from the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, led by (Blasco Vucevic), director of the Seismological Institute of Montenegro, has arrived in our country at the invitation of the Seismological Center of the Albanian Academy of Sciences. The scientists will become acquainted with the scientific problems related to the 15 April 1979 earthquake consequences and measures taken in our country to eliminate them. The scientists were met by Eduard Sulstarova, director of the Albanian Seismological Center. Aleks Buda, chairman of the Albanian Academy of Sciences, hosted a dinner at the Dajti Hotel for the Montenegrin scientists. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Dec 79 AU]

THEATER TROUPE IN MACEDONIA--The troupe of the Tirana People's Theater left today for a tour of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, at the invitation of the Skopje Nationalities' Theater. The troupe is led by its director, Dhaska Aristiohi. During its tour the troupe will perform the drama "The Girl of the Mountains." [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Dec 79 AU]

U.S. INTERFERENCE CALLED CAUSE OF PRESENT IRANIAN CRISIS

AU171010 Sofia NORODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 15 Dec 79 p 3 AU

[Ivan Undzhiev article: "The Crisis in U.S.-Iranian Relations"]

[Text] The crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations continued to worsen this week. It has been more than 40 days since the students-Islamists occupied the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and took its personnel as hostages. Judging by developments, one cannot expect a rapid solution of the conflict, which errupted after the United States "humanely" gave shelter to the former shah. The positions of confrontation are irreconcilable and it will be very difficult to find a mutually acceptable decision, since the United States is stubbornly refusing to admit the disastrous results caused by their 25 years of interference in Iran's internal affairs. The recent message of the Iranian minister of foreign affairs to the International Court in The Hague exposes the U.S. attempts to consciously and deliberately limit the hostages issue. The message stresses that this is only an insignificant part of the general problem involving the continuous U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs, the exploitation of the Iranian national resources by the U.S. monopolies and the numerous crimes against Iran performed by the U.S. administration.

For its part the United States openly threatens to have recourse to "punitive" military and trade-economic sanctions against Iran. In a television interview which took place this week Brzezinski, President Carter's national security advisor, declared that the United States prefers peaceful means of solving the conflict, but reserves the right "have recourse to other means." These "other means" are already patrolling in the Persian Gulf and threaten to further complicate the situation in the area.

Another aspect of the problem is Washington's obvious dissatisfaction with its West European allies' position. The U.S. press defined the declarations of some West European governments as "insufficient" and "late." The U.S. desire to secure West Europe's support for increasing the pressure on Iran was also demonstrated by the rapid tour of U.S. Secretary of State Vance in several West European capitals, which took place during the week. However, it is obvious that the Europeans are exercising extreme caution as regards the events in Iran and for the time being politely refuse to commit themselves to common sanctions against Iran. It is difficult to predict how events will develop in the complex and explosive situation that has emerged. One thing, however, is obvious: the United States will again have to suffer the consequences of its own policy aimed against the interests of the peoples struggling for independence and progress.

COVERAGE OF DYULGEROV MIDDLE EAST TOUR

Lebanese Visit Communique

AU171135 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Communique on 7-12 December visit by BCP Central Committee delegation, led by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, to Lebanon]

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lebanon, a BCP Central Committee delegation visited Lebanon from 7 to 12 December. The following persons were members of the delegation: Yordan Kirov, BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department deputy head; and Grigor Kruchmarski, BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department associate.

The delegation met Niqula al-Shawi, chairman of the Communist Party of Lebanon, and Georges Hawi, secretary general of the party Central Committee. The delegation also had meetings with the leadership of the Lebanese national movement and leaders of the Palestinian resistance movement. The delegation visited some areas in southern Lebanon which have suffered from the Israeli aggressive attacks.

The BCP Central Committee delegation had talks with a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, whose members were: Nadim 'Abd al-Samad, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Suhail Tawilah, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo; and Khalil Na'us, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee.

The situation in Lebanon and the Middle East, as well as some topical international issues were discussed during the talks which took place in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and friendly understanding.

While reviewing the situation in the Middle East the delegations paid special attention to the main task facing the Arab world national progressive and patriotic forces at the present stage, namely the necessity of opposing and foiling the conspiratorial Camp David agreements. The condemnation and rejection of these agreements on the part of the Arab countries confirmed the fact that this is a collusion aimed against the interests of the Arab peoples' national liberation movement which cannot lead to peace in the Middle East, but on the contrary, leads to a greater and more dangerous complication of the situation in the region.

The two sides confirmed that a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis can only be achieved through the total withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories conquered during the 1967 war, and securing the legal national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and create its own independent state, as well as the right of the Palestinians to return to their native places, in accordance with the UN decision.

The two sides once again expressed their full support for the Palestinian people's just cause and highly evaluated the successes reached in the occupied territories and the international arena under PLO leadership. These successes included forcing the Israeli occupational authorities to cancel the extradition of Bassam Ash-Skak'ah, Nabulus mayor, the decisions adopted by the UN General Assembly and by the Arab leaders in Tunisia supporting the Palestinian cause and condemning the Camp David agreements, and so forth.

They stressed the necessity of rallying all national progressive and patriotic forces of the Arab world in their struggle to foil the Camp David collusion, and in further strengthening these forces' friendship and cooperation with socialist community countries in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The two sides greeted the victory of the Iranian revolution and condemned the actions of the U.S. imperialism in the area. These actions were seen as a danger for peace in the region and throughout the world.

During their talks the delegations paid special attention to the situation in Lebanon and the struggle of the Lebanese people to preserve independence, territorial integrity and its belonging to the Arab world, as well as to achieve its democratic development.

The two sides paid special attention to the situation in Lebanon. They underlined that the imperialist and Zionist plans for exacerbating the situation in Lebanon and aimed at striking a blow against the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese national movement, and at compelling Lebanon, and later the other Arab countries, to surrender and accept the Camp David agreements, are something which will restore the hegemony of imperialism in the Arab world. [paragraph continues]

They condemn the Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon, and declare their support for liquidating all kinds of Israeli occupation and strengthening the Lebanese Government's legal authority over the entire territory of the country as well as securing the rights and legitimate interests of the Palestinian resistance.

The delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party expressed gratitude to the BCP for the support rendered by the entire Bulgarian people to the struggle of the Lebanese people for defending its just national cause as well as its confidence that this support will continue and strengthen. The Lebanese Communist Party delegation highly evaluated the great successes of the Bulgarian people in constructing the developed socialist society, achieved under BCP leadership. The active foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at creating an atmosphere of cooperation and confidence in the Balkans and strengthening peace and security in the world, was also highly evaluated.

The two parties voiced a high evaluation of the USSR foreign policy, aimed at further strengthening and developing the process of detente, at total and general disarmament, and at strengthening peace and understanding among the nations. They evaluated the SALT II agreement and the USSR initiative on unilaterally reducing its armed forces in central Europe as important steps in this direction. The two sides condemned the plans of the U.S. and NATO reactionary circles on producing and deploying new kinds of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The implementation of this plan will endanger the process of detente and will cause a renewed arms race.

The two sides sharply condemned the great state hegemony course of the Chinese leadership, its international policy and its policy of accord and conciliation with the imperialist and reactionary forces, aimed against the USSR and the socialist community countries, as well as against all freedom-loving and progressive forces throughout the world.

The two parties confirmed their solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa and Latin America, struggling for their just cause.

A full unity of thought on all questions which were discussed was noted during the talks.

The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the fact that the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Lebanese Communist Party are constantly strengthening on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and expressed their readiness to cooperate in further strengthening and developing the relations between the Fatherland Front and the Lebanese national movement in the interest of the Bulgarian and Lebanese peoples, as well as the cause of social progress and peace throughout the world.

Visit to Syria

AU171933 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 17 Dec 79 AU

["BCP Delegation in Syria"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 17 (BTA)--A delegation of the CC of the BCP, led by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the CC of the party, paid a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The delegation was received by Mr Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of Syria.

At the talks with a delegation of the Ba'th Party, which proceeded in an atmosphere of trust, friendship and mutual understanding, the progress of the friendly relations between the two parties and the two countries, as well as certain international issues were discussed. Special attention was paid to the strained situation in the Middle East resulting from the defeatist policy of As-Sadat and the separatist deals struck by him.

The two delegations firmly denounced the Camp David collusions and the separatist 'peace' treaty between Egypt and Israel. Condemned were also the current negotiations between the Egyptian regime, Israel and the USA in implementation of the separatist treaty on the so-called administrative autonomy of Palestine. The two sides reaffirmed the common stand that establishment of general, just and lasting peace in the Middle East could be achieved only along lines of an absolute and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab lands occupied in 1967, including from East Jerusalem, and after securing the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Condemned were Israel's unceasing acts of aggression against Lebanon and Israel's interference in the internal affairs of that country.

The latest peace initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at spreading further the process of international detente and at creating new international relations based on mutual respect of the interests and rights of the nations, were highly assessed.

The two delegations denounced the U.S. and NATO decision to deploy U.S. missiles on the territory of Western Europe. The delegations were unanimous that it will lead to an escalation of the arms race and that it will gravely threaten world peace.

They underlined the necessity of a further strengthening of the union of the forces of world socialism, the national liberation movement and all the progressive forces in the world in their struggle (?against) imperialism and Zionism, for peace, security and social progress of the peoples.

The delegation of the CC of the BCP was received by Mr Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the CC of the Syrian Communist Party.

BCP PLENUM DISCUSSES, APPROVES 1980-81 PLAN, BUDGET

AU171942 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 17 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Dec. 17 (BTA)--Today a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was held to discuss the 1980 and 1981 draft-plan for the socio-economic development of Bulgaria and the 1980 draft state budget.

Besides by members and candidate-members of the CC of the BCP, the plenary session was also attended by members of the Bureau of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party, members of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, first secretaries of county party committees, chiefs of departments at the Central Committee of the BCP and ministers who are not members of the Central Committee of the party.

The drafts were read by Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee and by Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance.

The Central Committee of the party approved unanimously the basic principles laid down in the draft-plan for the socio-economic development of Bulgaria in 1980 and 1981 and of the 1980 budget and submitted them to the Council of Ministers to put them forward before the National Assembly for consideration and adoption.

MLADENOV GIVES ADDRESS ON FOREIGN POLICY, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

AU141700 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Dec 79 p 2 AU

["For Peace and Security in Europe"]

[Text] A session of the National Assembly's Permanent Commission of Foreign Policy and of the Council on Foreign Relations at the State Council was held in Sofia yesterday. The session was chaired by Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council. A report by Petur Mladenov on certain issues of Bulgaria's foreign policy and on the National Assembly draft declaration of solidarity with peoples of Namibia was discussed.

The minister of foreign affairs gave a briefing on Bulgaria's stands on certain topical international issues. He emphasized that these stands, which have been coordinated "with the rest of the countries of the socialist community, were convincingly and thoroughly set forth by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the summit talks and meetings with the state leaders of a number of countries."

Petur Mladenov devoted special attention to the basic problems of detente--political and military--and to disarmament in Europe at present. He noted that the process of detente continues to be a guiding trend in the present international life, owing primarily to the efforts of the countries of the socialist community and, in this connection, he emphasized the importance of the proposals made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin on 6 October 1979.

At the same time he also noted the existence of a number of negative factors, above all NATO's dangerous plans for the production and stationing of new systems of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. He characterized these plans as an attempt by NATO to achieve a military supremacy over the countries of the socialist community. The urgent need to immediately start negotiations was stressed, because NATO's decision to produce and store these types of weapons would undermine the basis for negotiations as proposed by the USSR. This would mean that preliminary political terms would be set that are unacceptable in principle to the countries of the socialist community. This actually also was the stand emphasized at the session of the Committee of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

The speaker thoroughly reviewed the proposals by the Warsaw Pact member countries to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. He explained the stands of the socialist countries on the preparations connected with the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the countries participating in the CSCE.

Comrade Petur Mladenov also briefed the commission about Bulgaria's stand on some other topical international issues.

In conclusion, he emphasized that under the leadership of the BCP Central Committee and of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue to spare no efforts to successfully implement the foreign political line of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

National Assembly deputies Dimitur Bratanov, Branimir Ormanov, Dimo Dichev, Nencho Stanev and Angel Dimitrov also took the floor in connection with Mladenov's report.

The National Assembly Permanent Commission approved the report by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs. The commission highly appraised the active and consistent foreign political activity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at strengthening peace and security. The commission emphasized the particular importance of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's summit talks and his great personal contribution to the policy of detente in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The commission expressed full support for the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union set forth by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin on 6 October, which proposals were coordinated with the fraternal socialist countries, as well as for all of the 6 December 1979 proposals of the Committee of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member countries. These proposals are fully in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and are in keeping with the basic interests of all peoples. The commission expressed its firm conviction that European peace and security can be reliably guaranteed only be marching forward along the path to detente, by halting the arms race and by undertaking concrete steps toward disarmament. The Commission on Foreign Policy also adopted a draft declaration on solidarity with the people of Namibia which will be submitted to the 12th session of the Seventh National Assembly for discussion.

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS ATTEND CULTURAL EVENT IN TURNOVO OKRUG

AU161859 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Dec 79 AU

[Summary] "On 16 December in Turnovo Okrug two glorious anniversaries were celebrated: the 100th anniversary of the Butovo village cultural club and the 100th anniversary of the school in Daskot village."

Many guests came for the celebrations. "With exceptional cordiality the participants in the celebration at Butovo village greeted Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman; Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; and okrug leaders led by Nikola Vasilev, BCP Veliko Turnovo Okrug first secretary.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov greeted the participants." He spoke on the cultural heritage of our people and their educational traditions.

ZHIVKOV BRIEFS BNAU LEADERSHIP ON SUCCESS OF 1979 PLAN

AU142235 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhikov met the leadership of the BNAU in the Lozenets Residence tonight.

The meeting was attended by the Comrades Petur Tanchev, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, Milko Balev; as well as Nikolay Georgiev, Yanko Markov, Angel Dimitrov, Aleksi Ivanov, Dimitur Karamukov, secretaries of the BNAU Permanent Board; and by Svetla Daskalova, Pando Vanchev, and Radoy Popivanov, members of the BNAU Permanent Board.

Petur Tanchev, secretary of the BNAU, gave a briefing on the activities of the union in implementing this year's plan and on its contribution to the struggle for peace and detente throughout the world. He dwelt in detail on the successes of the united agrarians and assured that in the future too, they will continue to work as devotedly as ever for the building of a developed socialist society in our socialist motherland.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov congratulated the BNAU on the successes achieved in fulfilling the pledges assumed by the united agratians and for its active participation in socialist construction, in particular as regards the development of agriculture. He expressed his high appreciation of the active foreign political activities of the BNAU in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed the firm resolve of the BCP to continue in the future indefatiguably to contribute to the consolidation of the alliance between communists and agrarians and to the fraternity and cooperation between the BCP and the BNAU.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SOFIA

AU121142 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 12 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The first Sofia city educational conference is taking place in Sofia now. The conference will discuss the upcoming tasks as highlighted by the BCP Central Committee theses on the development of education in Bulgaria. Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, was particularly warmly and cordially welcomed by those attending the conference. Comrade Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Milko Balev, Dimitur Stanishev and Prof Nikola Stefanov, chief of the Educational Department at the BCP Central Committee, were also present.

The conference was opened by Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia city party committee. Lilyana Zarchova, deputy chairman of the Sofia city Municipal Council Executive Committee, read a report.

Academician Lyudmila Iliev; Zlatka Popova, director of the Vocational School on Industrial Chemistry; Lilyana Stefanova, chairman of the Sofia city Council on Culture, and others participated in the lively debates. They will emphasize the successes marked in the educational reform and touched on the first results of the school boards' activity.

BRIEFS

POLISH DEPUTY MINISTER'S VISIT--Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Wieslaw Bek, first deputy minister of culture and arts of the Polish People's Republic. During the talk, which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere, questions of cultural cooperation between the two fraternal countries were discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU]

BCP DELEGATION TO PARIS--At the invitation of the French Communist Party [PCF], a delegation of the BCP, headed by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, left for Paris. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary, as well as by high-ranking functionaries of the party. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU]

UNESCO SYMPOSIUM'S END--Sofia, December 13 (BTA)--The UNESCO-sponsored subregional symposium on the problems of linking education in natural and technological sciences with production ended here. Representatives of 10 European countries: Britain, Belgium, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, France, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria took part in it. [Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 15 Dec 79 AU]

SECRETARY BROWN ALLUDES TO 'OTHER MEANS' TO PRESSURE IRAN

LD181002 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown has threatened Iran again in a television interview. He let it be understood that the U.S. Government has other means at its disposal, in addition to political, diplomatic and economic means of pressure. He called attention in this respect to the concentration of powerful U.S. aircraft carriers off the Iranian coast. Furthermore, other special plans exist, of which he did not yet wish to speak.

HOFFMANN STRESSES ARMY'S DEFENSIVE CAPABILITY

LD171434 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1212 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The National People's Army [NVA], the frontier troops and the civil defense of the GDR, together with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Treaty, will honorably discharge their duty in the 1980's. This pledge was made today to the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, at a meeting at the GDR Defense Ministry. The meeting was attended by chiefs, commandants, political and staff officers as well as officials from the SED and FDJ.

The participants gave their full agreement to the policy agreed by the 11th meeting of the SED Central Committee last week.

Proceeding from the general secretary's report to the 11th meeting Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, dealt with the present military situation and the consequences resulting from it for the GDR's national defense. In view of the increasingly threatening developments on the European Continent caused by the aggressive machinations of NATO, the responsibility of the armed forces and the other areas of national defense was growing, he said.

Through consistently high combat capability and combat readiness, the members of the army and frontier soldiers insured that the objectives of the Ninth SED Congress of full employment, national prosperity, growth and stability for the benefit of the people could be realized.

Referring to the aggressive military policy of NATO which was above all reflected at the Brussels Council meeting, the minister underlined, among other things, that the U.S. and NATO strategists intended by means of their arms program to change the qualitative and quantitative balance of power at regional and global levels in favor of imperialism.

In view of the situation it is essential to increase the defense capability of socialism, and to further increase the level of operative and combat training of the united armed forces. The joint efforts and performances of the armies allied with the Soviet Army are a reliable guarantee that the NATO bloc will not attain the military superiority it aims for. Just as in the past 25 years, NATO's course of aggression will in the future also founder on the unity, cohesion, and defense preparedness of the socialist military coalition.

"Always and above all we are concerned with the scientifically-based class viewpoint of every communist, his unshakeable will, his ability to safeguard the party policy at all times, remaining firm in his principles," Hoffmann said. This was at the same time the key to raising the fighting strength of the SED basic organizations, and to more firmly rally all members of the army, frontier soldiers and civil workers around the party of the working class.

The minister thanked all members and civilian workers of the NVA, frontier troops and civil defense for their work during the past training year to increase the GDR's defense capability. He also thanked the Soviet minister of defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, his deputy in the NVA, Army General Ivan Shavrov, as well as all Soviet military specialists in the NVA for their help in solving important tasks of national defense.

SUCCESSES IN TV ELECTIONS, ENERGY CONSERVATION REPORTED

LD152316 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member, described the trade union elections as a reflection of the great confidence of trade union members in the party's policy. Speaking in the debate at the 11th SED Central Committee meeting, he said that while the political shocks of capitalism are spreading, in the GDR the unity of social and economic policy is felt by everyone. Dealing with the important tasks of the 1980 plan, he called for more rigor in implementing scientific and technological advance. All ways and means must be used in order to raise the efficiency and quality of work substantially.

Transport Minister Otto Arndt, member of the SED Central Committee, drew a positive picture in energy terms for his sector. He said in the debate that energy consumption in absolute terms since the Eighth SED Congress has declined by some 8 percent despite a considerable increase in transport demand. This is of special importance since some 15 percent of energy used in the GDR is consumed by transport processes. The minister announced a further reduction [remainder indistinct].

CHAMBER COMMITTEES ENDORSE BILLS ON 1980 ECONOMIC PLAN

LD180025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The People's Chamber's committees for industry, construction and transport; agriculture, forestry and food; trade and supply; labor and social policy; and education in Berlin, today endorsed the bills on the 1980 economic plan and budget. The Petitions Committee also endorsed them. The People's Chamber will deal on 21 December with the bills, approved by the SED Central Committee at its 11th meeting at the end of last week.

During the debate in the committees, members of the GDR Government introduced the plan documents and answered questions by deputies.

Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker and Heinz Klopfer, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the State Planning Commission, answered questions in the committee for industry, construction and transport. Guenter Mittag, the committee chairman, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, referred to the key points set by the 11th SED Central Committee meeting such as speeding up scientific-technological advance, comprehensive rationalization including improved working and living conditions and utilizing the advantages of the combine structure. He called for "tapping the full range of opportunities for a further performance increase in the interest of the unity of economic and social policy."

Education Minister Margot Honecker spoke at the meeting of the education committee. Committee Chairman Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said that higher education had become a prime factor of development in all areas of social life. Far greater use should be made of the existing education lead in raising the performance level of the socialist economy.

Gerhard Briksa, minister of trade and supply, spoke on the bills in the committee for trade and supply. Committee Chairman Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, said that, for the supply plan tasks, it was necessary to safeguard and gradually to expand the achievements of GDR policy. In view of the changed external economic conditions, it was of paramount importance to tap further output reserves and battle against losses of any kind. Much greater and more systematic use should be made as a matter of priority of the many possibilities of rationalization and scientific-technological advance to insure better supplies.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER TO DISCUSS NEW LAWS ON 21 DECEMBER

AU141303 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On Wednesday [12 Dec], the Presidium of the GDR People's Chamber convened the 19th GDR People's Chamber session for Friday, 21 Dec 79, 10 a.m. in Berlin. At the meeting chaired by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann it was suggested that the following bills be included on the agenda:

--The laws on the 1980 national economic plan and budget;

--The consular law;

--The law on the treaty between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba of 8 June 1979 on legal cooperation in matters of civil, family, labor and criminal law;

--The law on the treaty between the GDR and the USSR on legal assistance in matters of civil, family and criminal law;

--The law on the implementation of the convention of 29 May 1978 on the handing over of persons sentenced to a term of imprisonment to the states whose nationals they are for them to serve out their sentences;

The bills were delegated to the corresponding People's Chamber committees for consideration.

The Presidium adopted the working plan of the People's Chamber for the first 6 months of 1980.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY

LD141628 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin higher military court on Friday sentenced FRG citizen Peter Felten, who was employed as a journalist and press photographer in the FRG, to 12 years imprisonment on a charge of espionage activity directed against the GDR.

It was established at the trial that Felten had systematically perpetrated subversive crimes against the GDR as a long-standing paid agent of the FRG secret service and had collected and handed over espionage information on the GDR's defense preparedness to the FRG secret service in the interests of NATO's plans, which are directed against peace and security.

FRG 'BORDER VIOLATOR' DETAINED

AU171424 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Dec 79 p 2 AU

["Border Violator Detained"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 13 December 1979 a male violated the GDR state border in the Nauen area. The border violator was detained. He did not carry identification papers. According to his own statements he is FRG citizen Manfred Temme. He was handed to the appropriate GDR organs for an examination of his identity and of the details of the border violation.

FUGITIVE HOT AIR BALLOONISTS' RELATIVES ARRESTED

LD171450 Hamburg DPA in German 1351 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Two relatives of the GDR fugitives who made a spectacular flight to the Federal Republic in a hot air balloon in mid-September are under arrest in the GDR. Peter Strelzyck told journalists in Berlin today he had just heard that his sister and his brother-in-law, Maria and Horst Stetter, were arrested a few hours after the balloon escape.

Strelzyck said he intended to swear on oath today before a West Berlin lawyer that "the two of them knew nothing about the planned escape and were arrested entirely without reason." He said he hoped "they will soon be released, in spite of the spirit of the GDR Penal Code."

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CATHOLIC CARDINAL

LD141610 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed his sincere sympathy to the Berlin bishops' conference of the Catholic Church on the sudden death of the conference chairman, Cardinal Alfred Bengsch.

The message of sympathy states: "The death of this highly esteemed representative of the Catholic Church, who was respected beyond the borders of our country and who constantly strove for relations with our state which were both businesslike and marked by mutual trust, is a painful loss for the Catholic Church and the Catholic citizens of the GDR to whom I express my sincere sympathy."

BRIEFS

ARTISIANS ACCORD WITH SYRIA--An accord between the GDR National Front and the General Association of Artisans' Cooperatives of Syria was signed in Damascus at the conclusion of a visit of several days to the Syrian Arab Republic by a delegation of the GDR National Front. The GDR delegation headed by Erich Rost, member of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the National Council of the National Front, had a talk with Ahmad al-Hassan, member of the regional directorate of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, who expressed Syria's support for the most recent Soviet peace initiative. The GDR delegation reaffirmed the GDR's solidarity support for the struggle of the Arab peoples for the implementation of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. [Text] [East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 13 Dec 79 p 1 AU]

GYENES OPENS INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

LD112157 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 11 (MTI)--An international conference began on Tuesday in the west Hungarian Tihany, with the participation of representatives of the Communist Party of Austria, the Belgian Communist Party, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Progressive Party of the Cyprian Working People, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Danish Communist Party, the Finnish Communist Party, the French Communist Party, the Greek Communist Party, the Netherlands Communist Party, the Communist Party of Ireland, the Cuban Communist Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Luxembourg, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party [words indistinct] Britain, the German Communist Party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Norway, the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party, the Italian Communist Party, the Portuguese Communist Party, the Romanian Communist Party, the Communist Party of San Marino, the Spanish Communist Party, the Swiss Workers' Party, the Swedish Left Communist Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Turkish Communist Party.

At the three-day conference, exchange of ideas will be held on the topical questions of the relation of the communists and social democrats and the possible international cooperation.

Opening the conference, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, stated, among others the following:

"We feel that the opening up of the possibilities of cooperation between the communists and the social democrats is a specially important question, since the relations of the two movements have great effects on the international situation and on the conditions [words indistinct]. These considerations governed our party when initiating the holding of this conference."

Andras Gyenes stressed that two opposite tendencies made headway simultaneously in international life. The main characteristics is that as a result of the presence of the progressive, peace loving forces, the policy of peaceful co-existence continues to make headway, and in the wake of this the detente process. At the same time, in the past years the aggressiveness of the imperialist circles increased opposed to the gaining ground of the progressive forces. This makes difficult the strengthening of the results of detente and it causes tensions in the world endangering peace and security.

The HSWP judges that the most grave anxiety and the greatest danger for humanity is presented today by the rapid pace of quantitative increase and qualitative developments of the mass destruction means. The peace and security of the people of Europe is threatened by a specially serious danger today. The realization of the NATO plans for the production and deployment of the so-called "Euro-strategic missiles" can upset the established European, and through this, the global strategic balance, and its consequences can be that the circle of states involved in the nuclear armaments will further expand and the military tension will increase in global proportions.

The anti-communist campaign of the international bourgeoisie is being carried on in two simultaneous directions today.

It vehemently attacks the existing socialism, it tries to cause distrust in the international public opinion against the honesty of the peace efforts of the Soviet Union and the socialist community. It exaggerates and represents as an insoluble contradiction arising from the essence of the system the transitional difficulties for the most part accompanying development in socialist building. At the same time, the propaganda campaign against the socialist countries is joined with the stepping-up against the communist parties of the capitalist world and all of the revolutionary forces.

"The international communist movement has a special responsibility and determining role in assuring the peaceful and free development of humanity", emphasized Andras Gyenes. "The basic demand of the efficiency of our actions is that the communist parties working under different conditions solve their tasks successfully, for them to continually increase their mass influence, strengthen their role fulfilled in the life of society. There can be--and there are--differences in opinion between our parties, and we often hold lively ideological-political debates in connection with these. According to our standpoint, the debate held in a comradely way, in a creative spirit by respecting and endeavouring to understand each others standpoint, serves all the development of the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism, the answering of new questions.

"It is indispensable for the success of our international fight that from time to time our parties analyse the situation together and taken into account the most important and most timely joint tasks in accordance with this. This is why our party attributes outstanding importance to the international political and ideological conferences of the communists, to their regular and creative exchange of opinions."

Andras Gyenes continued his speech, emphasizing "the experiences of [words indistinct] have strengthened the justness of the joint standpoints formed at the Berlin meeting of the European communist and workers' parties. However, we are of the opinion that we have still much to do in the enforcement of the prinicples accepted in Berlin, for achieving the aims set down there. [Quotation marks as received]

The secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP underlined that the determining of the communist parties' relations towards other political-social forces, the forming and enforcement of the correct federal policy has always been a question of prime importance for them. "Since the splitting into two of the working class movement, the communists are devoting great attention to social democracy, to the relations of the communist and social democratic parties", said Andras Gyenes. "The ideological opposition of the revolutionary and reformist tendencies of the working class movement is natural. There is not and there cannot be change in this. At the same time it is also obvious that the irreconcilable ideological differences cannot thwart the joint stepping up of the communists and the social democrats for the enforcement of their certain objectively coinciding political interests. Cooperation is mutually important. The hindering of it is favourable only for the bourgeoisie.

"According to our judgement, the adherents of political realism of the West European social democracy played a role worthy of acknowledgement in the strengthening of European security, in the international recognition of the political reality of the continent, in the normalization of the East-West relations, in the development of the mutually advantageous cooperation between socialist and capitalist countries.

Their constructive conduct and contribution is indispensable even now for preventing the new dangerous round of the armaments race, for assuring the further evolution of peaceful co-existence and detente. We esteem as significant the establishment of the disarmament working group of the Socialist International and its activity so far, as well as the endeavours for promoting disarmament made by certain socialist and social democratic parties," emphasized Andras Gyenes.

"We feel that the document of the 1976 Berlin conference of the European communist and workers' parties provides a good base for the defining of the joint interests of the communists and social democrats, for the developing of the concrete forms of joint action. Certain steps have already been made for the realization of this."

"The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has expressed a number of times that in the interest of promoting peace, security and social progress it strives for good relations, constructive relations with all the socialist, social democratic parties. The experiences of the regular contacts with the social democratic parties have strengthened our belief that we can exchange ideas in merit on a number of international questions of great importance, that the building of the relations is necessary. It is our belief that the social democratic movement is also basically interested in the averting of the dangers of militarism and fascism, as well as in the strengthening of the peaceful and stable international relations. This provides a base for a more effective action to come about in the [words indistinct] the participation of the communists and the social democrats, for the benefit of the working class, and ultimately for the benefit of all humanity," stressed the secretary of the HSWP Central Committee in his opening speech.

CULTURE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

LD122220 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 12 (MTI)--The protocol of the 16th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Cultural Cooperation was signed in Parliament on Wednesday. The document--which was signed by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSWP Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as by Petr Demichev, Soviet cultural minister, the heads of the two negotiating delegations--provides for the continued development of cultural, educational and scientific cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union between 1981 and 1985.

BUDAPEST MSZMP COMMITTEE HOLDS 'EXTENDED MEETING'

LD132348 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 13 (MTI)--The Budapest Party Committee held an extended meeting presided over by Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP CC and first secretary of the party committee, in Budapest on Thursday. Laszlo Bozso, secretary of the party committee, reported about the latest session of the Central Committee. He made a survey about the accomplishment of the 1979 economic plans in Budapest and put forward the economic political tasks for next year. President of the Budapest Municipal Council Zoltan Szepvolgyi made a report about this year's achievements and next year's plans concerning town development. Thereafter first secretary Lajos Mehes spoke about current political questions. The extended meeting of the party committee was attended and addressed by Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP CC.

BISZKU ADDRESSES SZABOLCS COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEE

LD141058 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Industrial growth in Szabolcs County during 1979 exceeded the national average by 7-8 percent. It was said at a meeting of the county group of deputies that this was partly due to the factories handed over this year and partly to the growing number of shifts. Bela Biszku, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, also spoke at the session.

BORBELY ADDRESSES VESZPREM COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEE

LD141100 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The political leaders of Veszprem County are realistic in their appreciation of the economic situation of the county. This was said by Sandor Borbely at the session of the county party committee which discussed the realization of the latest MSZMP Central Committee resolution. The Central Committee secretary also visited the Bakony plant in Veszprem.

BRIEFS

ALUMINUM AGREEMENT WITH USSR--Under the Hungarian-Soviet aluminum oxide-aluminum agreement, the Mineralimpex and Metalimpex enterprises have signed next year's export and import agreements with the Soviet Raznoimport foreign trade syndicate. According to these, our country will deliver 330,000 tons of aluminum oxide to the Soviet Union and receive from there 160,000 tons of aluminum in 1980. Agreements have also been concluded on part of next year's imports of heavy metals--thus, copper, magnesium, lead and zinc. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Dec 79 p 12 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CSSR--Hungarian-Czechoslovak economic and trade relations continued to develop according to plan in 1979 as well. By the end of the year, turnover will amount to R1 billion, which will be approximately 10 percent more than last year. This provided a favorable basis for talks about barter trade next year, on which a protocol was signed on Thursday [6 December] by Janos Vas and Premysl Strougal, deputy ministers of foreign trade. The agreement envisages a turnover of R1.42 billion in 1980. This constitutes a 4 percent increase as compared with this year and will exceed the 1980 target of the long-term barter trade agreement by 8 percent. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Dec 79 p 4 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO SURINAM--Lajos Nagy, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic accredited to the Republic of Surinam, has presented his credentials to Dr Johan H. S. Ferrier, president of the republic. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Dec 79 p 12 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GRENADA--Lajos Nagy, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic accredited to the Caribbean republic Grenada, has presented his credentials to Governor General Sir Paul Scoon. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Dec 79 p 8 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GREECE--Istvan Dobos, our country's ambassador in Athens, has presented his credentials to Konstandinos Tsatsos, president of the Hellenic Republic. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Dec 79 p 8 AU]

EPISCOPACY CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED BY VATICAN RADIO

LD172205 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1915 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] A communique has been issued on the 171st plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate, held on 13 and 14 December, 1979. The 171st plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate deliberated in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland. There follow extensive excerpts of the communique on the above conference:

Opening the deliberations, the primate of Poland conveyed greetings from the Holy Father John Paul II, and his special apostolic blessing on the work of the conference. He reported on his several talks with the holy father and the secretary of state of the Holy See during his stay in Rome from 23 October to 10 November this year. The talks were devoted to the current tasks of the church in Poland and also the correct formulation of relations between church and state and between the Holy See and the Polish People's Republic. During the talks, the unanimity of views was stressed that one should persist in efforts to achieve appropriate agreements in this respect. Further talks at higher levels than hitherto are to serve this end. The episcopal conference fully shares this view.

The conference of the Catholic Episcopate together with the entire Polish society thinks that in the current stage in the history of our nation, proper place must be found for the work of the church, which serves the real man, society, nation and state community. This was expressed by the Holy Father John Paul II in his speech in Warsaw in Belweder Palace on [date indistinct] June this year.

A subject of particular concern to the episcopal conference is the worsening social situation in our country. The growing economic difficulties--not only in our country, moreover--and the signs of disorganization of social life have a clear link with the manifestations of a serious moral crisis. Among these are evident: Disregard for truth in personal relationships; the worsening state of honesty in society; slipshod work; a lack of a sense of the common good; corruption; alcoholism; a general despondency; a deepening indifference to human needs and society's needs and a lack of goodwill in human relations.

An improvement in the situation and a way out of the existing malaise demands above all an identification and removal of the mechanisms of demoralization. They are numerous; of particular significance is a lack of effective social control and the manifestations of irresponsibility for mistakes or bad work. This creates a sense of helplessness and a lack of faith in the sense and possibility of social improvement. A second important factor is the flawed method of filling posts in the state administration, in the economy, in education and in culture. Up to now, the decisive thing is not so much competence, energy, results of work and honesty of candidates, as a declaration of being on the side of the official ideology.

Another reason for difficulties is the use of the doctrine which hampers an honest assessment of the situation and a solution to the difficulties and the meeting of the needs of people in town and country in the economy and in culture.

The spreading of corruption, which should be combatted as a matter of conscience, is closely linked with the poor supply of basic articles. Additionally, this disorganizes the market and worsens the situation. The financial difference between people, growing in these circumstances, especially as a result of privileges, deepen in society a sense of injustice and helplessness. Materialistic poverty shows up here all the more clearly: consumer motivation of life, bringing social damage upon them.

Alcoholism is also linked with the feeling of lassitude and with the lack of natural communities and free religious and cultural associations which could protect against alcoholism.

A way out of the existing difficulties demands the efforts and the unity of the whole of society. However, national unity can be built only within the framework of jointly decided social solutions and freely accepted tasks, in conditions of honest and full information for citizens about the situation in Poland. This is essential. National dignity comes primarily from a sense of one's own history, from respect for one's own culture and spiritual and religious inheritance of the nation are distorted.

There must also be conditions in our country for security and legal protection for all who express their concern for the common good for whatever reason. Everyone undertaking such activity must, however, be guided by discernment and a sense of responsibility for the nation, taking into consideration the circumstances, place and time. In such circumstances it will be possible to expect from society greater patience, readiness to make sacrifices for the nation and the country in spite of the scarcities and deficiencies in everyday life.

The significance to the Polish nation of the Mary sanctuary in Jasna Gora is widely known. The sanctuary is the spiritual capital of our nation. It comes as no surprise, therefore, that every action which could endanger the security or limit the functioning of this greatest place of pilgrimage in our fatherland is received with the greatest disquiet. That is why the Episcopate conference, together with all the faithful in Poland, are following with greatest anxiety the plans of the town of Czestochowa which aim at the reconstruction of the road network in the vicinity of the sanctuary.

The conference of the Episcopate expresses its full solidarity with the bishop of Czestochowa in the defense of the preservation of the value of the space which is needed to the normal functioning of the sanctuary and to the free and dignified access to it by many hundreds of thousands of pilgrims.

The conference expresses the hope that with the assistance of the central state authorities a solution will be found which would not interfere with the dignity, role and the functioning of the Jasna Gora sanctuary hitherto.

The problems of the moral environment of wage-earning work do not cease to be the subject of anxiety to the conference of the Polish Episcopate. The conditions and the hours of work in various spheres of the national economy are closely linked with moral principles. It is these moral principles which must be respected in the work organization if the work is to be safe, solid and if it is to give joy and protect the good of man. The work programs must take into consideration the time required for decent rest, preservation of Sunday as the day free of work and a holiday, notwithstanding what kinds of work systems are introduced.

The Episcopate conference has adopted a pastoral letter to the faithful for the beginning of the fifth year before the 600th anniversary of the presence of the picture of the Mother of God in Jasna Gora.

On the second day of the conference the primate of Poland read out the letter the Holy Father John Paul II sent from the Vatican which contained good wishes for Christmas for all Poles. Ending the session all the bishops have sent a telegram to the holy father with the Christmas wishes and gave the fatherland a pastoral blessing. [Signed] Warsaw, 15 December 1979.

BANC RECEIVES PORTUGUESE SOCIALIST DELEGATION

AU172843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 17 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., received on December 17 the delegation of the Portuguese Socialist Party, led by Jaime Gama, P.S.P. national secretary, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P. The delegation also includes Pedro Coelho, member of the Steering Commission of the P.S.P., and Jose Leitao, secretary-general of the Socialist Youth.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship, information was exchanged on the two parties' concerns. The wish was expressed to further develop the relations between the R.C.P. and the P.S.P., between the two countries and peoples. Aspects of the international political life were also approached.

ROMANIAN, SOVIET MEDALS AWARDED TO POWER STATION WORKERS

AU172052 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 17 Dec 79 AU

[Text] A ceremony took place today in Botosani at which orders and medals of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR were awarded to Romanian builders, designers and specialists for their contribution to completing, in cooperation with Soviet builders, the Stinca-Costesti hydropower station on the Prut River. Congratulating the awardees on behalf of the party-state leaderships of Romania and the USSR, Haralambie Alexa, first secretary of Botosani County Party Committee, and V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, emphasized the socioeconomic significance of the Stinca-Costesti hydropower project and stressed the upward course of mutually advantageous relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the USSR and between the parties and peoples of the two countries, which were greatly stimulated by meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

GNA SESSION DISCUSSES 1980 BUDGET 13 DECEMBER

AU132013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 13 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/12/1979--The state budget for 1980 was elaborated as an instrument for the affirmation of self-financing and self-administration, of consolidating the workers' self-management, primarily in (?productive) units, stated today in the parliament Vice-Premier Paul Niculescu, minister of finance.

Advancing to the Grand National Assembly, under instructions from the government, the draft state budget, the speaker pointed out that it was elaborated in harmony with the targets set by the 12th congress, in the spirit of the fundamental task of financial activity--to increase the economic efficiency.

The budget is of 315.9 billion lei with incomes and expenditures, hence it is well balanced. It relies on the estimated execution of the current year budget which is expected to conclude with a surplus of some 1.6 billion lei. In comparable conditions, the state budget grows by 11.6 percent, yet its absolute volume drops as to the previous year, consequent to the expansion of the self-financing of the economic units and to the enlarged application of the principles of self-administration to some incomes and expenditures formerly included in the budget.

The budget incomes come, in overwhelming majority, from the activity of the economic units. The fees and taxes from the population account for less than one percent of the incomes.

For the economic development objectives, some 195 billion lei will be earmarked, which is 62 percent of the total budget expeditures. Adding to this the state and cooperative economic units' own funds stipulated in the centralized financial plan, it makes almost 418 billion lei. Priority keeps being given to material production, to industry, agriculture, building. Important funds are also allotted to secientific research, prospecting and geological works. The budget also ensures the integral financing of the programme of measures regarding the raising of the living standard. For the second-stage rise in remunerations, children's benefits and pensions alone, almost 17 billion lei are set aside. Besides, over 19 billion lei are planned to go to education, and over 14 billion lei to health protection. The total amount of money meant for socio-cultural actions is of almost 74 billion lei, by over 10 percent more than this year, reaching 10,245 lei per family.

For 1980, defence expeditures amount to some 12.5 billion lei, the rise being almost equal to the rise in the remunerations of the military personnel. The defence expenditures for 1979 were cut down by 500 million lei, which were used for raising the state children's benefit.

Highlighting that the state budget is grounded on the achievements recorded by the Romanian people so far in carrying through the provisions of the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan, the speaker also considered that it reflects the strength and solidity of the Romanian economy, the stability of the country's finance and currency. Worked out in correlation with the socio-economic development plan of Romania in 1980, it ensures the necessary financial means for the implementation of its provisions.

The speaker also highlighted that the draft budget was drawn up in conditions of broad application of the measures of improvement of the economic and financial management, of the amendments made in the finance law. In its elaboration, they took account of the proposals advanced by enterprises, by the conclusions drawn from the general meetings of the working people of economic and social units. As the self-financing extends, he pointed out, the enterprises' own funds are consolidated and increased, the economic development fund growing by over 57 percent as to 1979, the fund of circulating assests by 29 percent, the fund for the working people's partaking the profits is of over 14 percent, in comparable conditions. Of the total volume of profits, 34 percent will be left to enterprises and centrals, for their own funds, as compared to some 29 percent this year. The role of bank credit also grows. For instance, the bank credit will participate in rounding off the units' own resources for economic development with over 34 percent, as to some 27 percent this year.

In conclusion, the finance minister advanced for endorsement to the Grand National Assembly, according to the law, the account statement of the budget exercise for 1978, which shows 300.8 billion lei incomes and 299.3 billion lei expenditures, that is a surplus of 1.5 billion lei.

PLANS TO SOLVE ENERGY PROBLEMS, CONSERVE FUEL REPORTED

AU141157 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0932 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU

["Romania and the Energy"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/12/1979--The second Romanian off-shore platform "Formar II" is being built at the 1 May Works of Ploiesti.

These days the plant will be sent to Galati from where it will sail on joining the "Gloria" off-shore platform which discovered oil in the Black Sea. The prospecting of the continental plateau of the Black Sea is part of the vast programme initiated by the Romanian Government with a view to identifying new reserves of oil, a raw material in unsatisfactory quantities in the country's deposits.

Without facing the energy crisis in the true sense of the word, Romania, for which crude drilled at home is insufficient as it does not meet the requirements of her economic development, tries to reduce its share in power consumption using as fuel cheap and abundant raw materials--inferior coal in particular. The crude thus saved is used in the chemistry branch which turns it to best account.

At present Romania has a 15,000 mw installed power. By 1985, the share of hydrocarbons in producing electric power will drop to 20 percent from almost 40 percent at present. The share of coal and bituminous shales will increase to 55 percent and the share of hydorelectric power to 20.8 percent. To this end, the power groups of the Turceni, Mintia and Doicesti thermal-power stations based on inferior coal--and those of Anina using bituminous shales--will be commissioned earlier. New hydropower stations will be built, 45 percent in 1980 and respectively 63 percent in 1990 of the country's hydropower potential being thus capitalized.

This year, completed were eleven projects and typified solution enabling the use of the energy of geothermal waters and of solar energy in industry, agriculture, schools and dwellings, the utilization of those technologies allowing for the obtainment of fermentation fuel gas.

Through the capitalization of the new sources, 200,000 tons conventional fuel in 1980 and at least 2.1 million tons in 1985 will be obtained. The share the sources of solar energy and other sources, of recovered energy resources hold in energy production will grow from 2.7 percent in 1980 to 5 percent in 1985 and to 10 percent in 1990. At the beginning of the 1981-1985 five-year period, building operations will start in Romania for the first nuclear electric plant, (?A) 660 mw generating set being commissioned until 1985.

BRIEFS

TURKISH PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION-- Answering an invitation extended by the National Peace Committee a delegation of the Turkish Peace Committee visited Romania over December 7-14. The members of the delegation are Dr Erdal Atabek, member of the steering council of the committee, chairman of the Turkish Medical Association, and Suleyman Ustun, honorary member of the committee, director of the Education Centre of the Metallurgical Trade Union. The guest called on the National Peace Committee, had interviews at the Balkan Medical Union, at the Metallurgical and Machine Building Trade Union, at the Iasi County Council of the Socialist Unity Front, visited economic, social and cultural objectives in Bucharest and in the Iasi County. During the talks they exchanged opinions on main international issues, particularly on those concerning the strenthening of friendship and collaboration among the peoples in the Balkans, the actuation of public opinion in the struggle for securing peace in Europe and the world over. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU]

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV

LD181000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

On the occasion of your birthday I send you sincere greetings and best wishes for good health, personal happiness and continued success in your self-sacrificing work for the further progress of socialism and the welfare of the nations of the USSR.

On this occasion, too, I would like to stress that I highly value your efforts for peace in the world and in particular your great personal contribution to the advancement of cooperation and friendly relations between our two countries and parties. I am convinced that, as was confirmed by our recent meeting, the relations and all-round cooperation between our two friendly countries will continue to develop successfully in all spheres.

TUNIS PAPER INTERVIEWS PREMIER DJURANOVIC

LD121545 Tunis L'ACTION in French 6 Dec 79 pp 12-13 LD

[Unattributed 'exclusive' interview with Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic in Tunis: "Tunisian-Yugoslav Relations Have Been Developing Constructively For More Than 20 Years and Constitute a Model of Constructive Cooperation"--date not specified]

[Text] [Question] The relations which exist between Tunisia and Yugoslavia, their peoples and their leaders are excellent.

Mr Premier, could you tell us what the state of cooperation is between our two countries on the practical and concrete level? What results can be expected from your visit to Tunis at the bilateral and multilateral level?

[Answer] I entirely agree with your view that relations between Tunisia and Yugoslavia are very good. This is perfectly natural in view of the fact that the peoples of our two countries have experienced bitter trials in their struggles for independence and have made enormous sacrifices for their freedom. President Tito and President Bourguiba are still making the necessary efforts to preserve this freedom which cost them so dearly and to consolidate the security of our respective countries, at the same time working to promote relations of equality in the world for the progress of humanity and universal peace.

As nonalined countries Yugoslavia and Tunisia are developing their relations according to the principles of nonalinement which constitute a firm basis on which to establish broad, multifaceted and increasingly fruitful cooperation in order to continually strengthen and extend the friendship which unites the peoples of our two countries. Being Mediterranean countries they have an equal interest in insuring peace and security for all the peoples of the region. All that makes us look to the development of even closer cooperation both in the Mediterranean zone and in the framework of European security in the Mediterranean. Our relations have been developing constructively for more than 20 years already and constitute a model of constructive cooperation and understanding within the nonalined movement, the United Nations and other international organizations.

It goes without saying that we must pay particular attention to the continued promotion of our bilateral relations in the political and economic spheres among others and to strengthening our cooperation in the interests of our peoples who are making enormous efforts to insure more rapid social, economic and cultural development. I hope my visit to Tunisia and the talks which I will have with the honorable Tunisian prime minister, Mr Hedi Nouira, will give a new thrust to efforts to develop broad cooperation and the consolidation of friendship between our peoples.

[Question] President Bourguiba and President Tito are two great friends. The strength of their friendship has had beneficial effects on Tunisian-Yugoslav cooperation.

What do you think is the "secret"--so to speak--of the links which unite Tito and Bourguiba and, beyond them, our two countries?

[Answer] President Tito and President Bourguiba were the organizers, driving forces and leaders of the struggles our peoples waged against the foreign invader and the colonizer. That is how they became historic figures. They are now continuing, each in his own way, to inspire our peoples' efforts to develop their respective countries and insure a better future. Together with the other nonalined leaders they drew up the principles and objectives of the policy of nonalinement, on whose basis our movement has been able to develop in such a way as to become an important factor of international independence exerting a strong influence on all international relations.

Furthermore, Presidents Tito and Bourguiba have given a favorable boost to our bilateral relations and the development of our cooperation. In our view that is what brought about the ties of friendship which unite not only our two presidents but also our peoples.

[Question] Yugoslavia holds a special place among the socialist countries. Among other things it stands out for the originality of its experiment, especially in the sphere of self-management.

If you had to assess this experiment which was started almost 30 years ago now, what could you say which might give us a clearer picture of the future of this path?

[Answer] The Yugoslav self-managing socialist system and the use of self-management laws to make decisions on the conditions and results of work and on any important social question constitute a firm ideological, political and practical choice by all our country's workers. The process of social transformation on self-managing socialist bases has been particularly dynamic since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1974.

The important results which we have already obtained on this path and the experience obtained in the struggle against all kinds of difficulties constitute a sound basis for our future activity in building socialist self-management based on full political, national, economic and other equality for all our peoples and nationalities. Remarkable results have been attained, as is shown by the participation of millions of workers in management and decisionmaking with regard to all social questions affecting all spheres of life whether economic, political--domestic and foreign policy--cultural, scientific, educational or in the sphere of generalized people's defense. The high degree of unity achieved and the determination to persevere in the efforts made to implement our policy and build a self-managing socialist society and, finally, an independent foreign policy based on nonalinement constitute the best guarantee on which our optimistic view of the future is founded.

[Question] The nonalined movement, to which Tunisia and Yugoslavia are firmly attached, seems to be going through a crucial phase in its development. Was the Havana summit able to preserve the authentic principles of nonalinement and consolidate the movement's independence?

[Answer] In reply to your question, I would first like to stress that the policy and movement of nonalinement are at present passing through probably the most important stage in the assertion of their international influence. There is no other explanation for the fact that the policy and movement of nonalinement and the interest they arouse are continuing to spread throughout the world and on all continents; we are continually registering new members, observers and guests among the big and small countries, newly independent countries and countries which have been independent for a long time. In less than 20 years the number of nonalined countries has risen from 25 to 96. Delegations from more than 120 countries and peoples took part in the last summit. In addition some of the great powers' military pacts have vanished, namely CENTO and SEATO.

No international element now tries to disregard the policy and movement of nonalinement since everybody realizes the major, immediate and concrete influence exerted by the nonalined countries on many key issues in international relations. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine our present-day world, the United Nations, its composition, debate agendas and attitudes without the activities and contribution of the nonalined countries.

From the platform of the 34th UN General Assembly the nonalined countries and representatives of other major international bodies affirmed that nonalinement is the fundamental factor in world peace and stability and that, consequently, the movement's weakening or division, a change in the policy of nonalinement which might make it lose its independent, nonbloc character, would directly threaten international security.

Finally, the sixth nonalined conference in Havana was, by its content, its decision and conclusions, a major success for all the nonalined countries and for the movement as a whole. Despite all the problems and difficulties which, moreover, all nonalined summits have had to overcome, the last meeting reaffirmed and codified all the authentic principles and fundamental objectives of the policy of nonalinement, preserved and strengthened the movement's independent nonbloc line and took specific decisions aimed at determined and consistent action by nonalined countries on all questions of importance for international relations. It is in that direction that the nonalined countries have already begun to take concrete action via many important initiatives in the context of the 34th UN General Assembly.

Of course, many of the problems which affect the whole world also have repercussions on the nonalined movement since it includes two-thirds of all countries. In addition, various factors, especially the blocs, try to curb the struggle for independence by various means and to divide the nonalined countries--regarding them, like the developing countries, as areas for competition between the blocs and the great powers with a view to conquering them the turning them into spheres of influence. The sixth nonalined conference took a clear and explicit stand against such actions.

Of course, the attitudes of some nonalined countries differ on certain questions owing to differences in their internal development, international position, history and so forth. Therefore some major differences of opinion emerged during the sixth nonalined conference.

Unfortunately some nonalined countries are opposed [to each other] by quarrels and in some cases even by armed conflict. That too is part of the serious situation the world is in, and constant efforts must be made to remedy such conflicts.

There is no doubt that the nonalined movement will continue to overcome, as it has hitherto done, the difficulties and problems which necessarily face it or arise internally.

The sixth summit conference once again confirmed that the best way to attain that objective is to remain faithful to the fundamental principles of nonalinement--the only principles which insure the maintenance of unity and joint effective action by the nonalined countries in the interests of the whole movement and of each individual member and in the interest of the whole international community.

[Question] Could the differences in socioeconomic systems among the nonalined countries pose--as some people say--a serious obstacle to the movement's growth?

[Answer] One of the reasons why the nonalined movement has become a powerful factor governing international relations and why, in less than 20 years, it has quadrupled in size, now embracing two-thirds of all the world's countries, is precisely that it includes countries having different socioeconomic systems.

The progressive nature of the nonalined platform lies precisely in the fact that it offers a field of struggle for the fundamental revolutionary transformation of all unjust political and economic relations which hold sway in the world.

Indeed the nonalinement policy is perhaps the best reflection of the principles laid down in the UN Charter and of the active peaceful coexistence of which it is the logical development.

Its merit lies in the fact that it opposes the division of the world into blocs and the attempt to indentify and delimit the social, political and ideological processes emerging in the world according to bloc frontiers--in other words, to subordinate them to the interests of blocs and powers locked in pragmatic competition.

The fundamental approach of the nonalined policy, further stipulated in the documents produced by the summit conferences, consists--taking account of the world's overall interdependence--in respecting the principles of active peaceful coexistence in relations between all countries, whether they have similar or different social systems.

Any attempt to divide the nonalined movement into ideological, social, economic or any other factions and to label member countries "progressive" and "conservative" would lead the movement to scission and contraction. The pessimistic or sectarian view that it would have been better for the movement to be smaller has always been resolutely rejected by the nonalined countries. Furthermore the admission of new members such as Bolivia, Grenada, Iran, Pakistan, Nicaragua, Surinam and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front; of observers such as the Philippines, Costa Rica and St Lucia; and of guests such as Spain, clearly shows that the sixth summit in Havana remained faithful throughout to one of the fundamental objectives of the policy of nonalinement, which is to strengthen it and extend it to all continents and all spheres of international life.

[Question] Could you explain Yugoslavia's position with regard to the Camp David treaty and the question of autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza? What role is Yugoslavia playing in establishing a just and lasting peace in the region?

[Answer] Recent developments in the Middle East situation prove that partial agreements could not provide a valid basis for an overall solution to the Middle East crisis and for establishing a just and lasting peace in the region because such agreements do not take account of the fundamental aspect of the crisis, namely the Palestinian question. Lasting peace and security for the peoples of the region could not be achieved without solving the Palestinaian question, in other words, without Palestine's Arab people being granted the right to self-determination and their own state. It has become clear that Israel wants nothing to do with such a solution. On the contrary, it is obstinately pursuing its policy of aggression and expansion by setting up villages in the occupied Arab territories with the clear intention sooner or later of annexing the territories in question. The autonomy of the West Bank and Gaza must be viewed in that context.

However, it is encouraging to see that a growing number of countries is becoming aware of this and is becoming increasingly critical of Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy, realizing the need to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and finally accepting the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] as their sole legitimate representative and as a partner on an equal footing in preliminary peace negotiations.

I personally attach great importance to the support which the nonalined countries gave to the just Arab cause in their sixth summit conference, and to the fact that they made it the central point of their activities. The importance of their gesture was enhanced by the fact that they started from the principle that the Israeli aggression, like any other aggression, should not be rewarded.

For its part Yugoslavia will continue, as it has hitherto done, to give its firm support to the Arab countries and to the PLO's struggle to implement their legitimate national rights.

[Question] A great deal is now being written about Eurocommunism. What is Yugoslavia's view of this?

[Answer] We have very good relations with the parties know as "Eurocommunist" parties. As is known, this term refers mainly to West European communist parties which have major political influence in their respective countries.

It is with complete understanding that we are following their efforts to define their political strategy in accordance with the specific conditions in which they are pursuing their activities with a view to rallying progressive and democratic forces to their line. Indeed, this is another example of specific paths of social transformation on socialist bases taking account of the particular characteristics inherent in the social and historical spirit of the countries in question and of some specific contemporary social trends.

Our views are very close to those of the said parties on the principles governing relations between the communist parties, workers parties and all the other progressive and democratic parties and movements, namely: Independence, equal rights, responsibility to your own working class and people, internationalist solidarity and so forth. Moreover, these parties, like the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, think that differences in views on certain questions are logical and should not constitute an obstacle to the development of their relations and their cooperation.

[Question] Can you remind us of the reasons why Yugoslavia traditionally opposes interference in the affairs of sovereign, independent countries, whether it be what has happened in Europe, Africa or other regions of the world?

[Answer] This attitude is born of our social spirit and of the line adopted during our national liberation struggle. As you know, Yugoslavia's peoples and nationalities waged a fierce struggle against a far superior occupier and his collaborators for 4 years during the last world war and in the harshest possible conditions. They won their freedom with enormous sacrifices. One out of every nine Yugoslavs died in that struggle. The war left the country devastated and a superhuman effort had to be made to rebuild it and lay the foundations of its socialist development. Yugoslavia has chosen its own path of sociopolitical and economic development--that of establishing a democratic system of socialist self-management likely to guarantee the workers the right to dispose of the fruits of their labor and guranteeing equal rights for all peoples and nationalities within our federated state.

It is precisely this nature of our liberation struggle and our domestic sociopolitical system which produces Yugoslavia's foreign policy, one which is principally aimed at safeguarding independence and free internal development. This is also the reason why Yugoslavia is resolutely working to promote peace in the world and opposing all attempts to interfere and exert pressure, from whatever quarter they come. Together with all the other nonalined countries and all democratic forces of the world Yugoslavia is giving support to all peoples struggling for independence and the right to determine, in full autonomy, both their internal development and their options in the sphere of international relations.

SUNDIC ATTACKS BULGARIAN AWARD TO COMINFORM EMIGRE

LD180005 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has recently conferred the title of academician on Venko Markovski, a Cominform emigre from Yugoslavia. Milika Sundic tells us about this fresh anti-Yugoslav provocation:

The news that the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has awarded the title of academician on Venko Markovski, a Yugoslav Cominform emigre and a Macedonian by nationality, has not surprised us at all. It would be a real miracle if Stalin's 100th birth anniversary on 21 December were not marked in Bulgaria in some way. There is no doubt that Venko Markovski, for his many years of anti-Yugoslav activity, for his betrayal of his country and for his apostasy, has deserved, by Bulgarian criteria, to receive the title of academician. How Bulgarian science has grown by his becoming an academician is evidently not clear to anybody in Sofia either.

Throughout all the years in Bulgaria, Venko Markovski has been the standard-bearer of the crudest attacks on Yugoslavia, which official Bulgarian policy has always used for its hegemonist goals toward our country and toward Macedonia. Even had he written nothing against Yugoslavia except for the recently published book "Bequeathed Traditions" [Predanja Zavetna], it would be enough for us to ask: How is it possible that in a socialist country such pamphlets against another socialist country, with which Bulgaria has normal state and party relations, are being published?

Let us recall that that book contains the crudest insults directed at Yugoslavia, Yugoslav policy, President Tito and Macedonia. Venko Markovski says that Macedonia was liberated by the blood of Bulgarian sons. He equates the Yugoslav policy and practice with Hitlerism, and the struggle against Stalinism with anti-Sovietism. Not even in the darkest days of the Cominform were such crudities expressed at Yugoslavia's expense, and this on the behalf of science, socialism and good neighborliness.

Twenty-six years have elapsed since Stalin's death but regarding the behavior of the Bulgarian propaganda toward Yugoslavia one could say that Stalin is still alive. How can we then believe Bulgarian assurances about Bulgaria wishing to develop good and friendly relations with Yugoslavia? This is clearly difficult if not impossible.

In this entire business it is not the title which the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences conferred on Venko Markovski which is disputable but the reason why this highest scientific title has been conferred on him. Venko Markovski not only disputes the existence of Macedonia and of the Macedonian nation but he also calls on his masters not to renounce the role of the Bulgarian Army in World War II. There is in fact no other way in which one can describe Markovski's assertion about Macedonia having been liberated by blood of Bulgarian sons. Those Bulgarian sons who were in Macedonia at the time of World War II served Hitler just as loyally as Markovski serves greater Bulgarian policy today.

The fact that Venko Markovski's book has received the highest recognition and that he, for his anti-Yugoslav activity, has also deserved the title of academician convinces us that all this also represents official Bulgarian policy toward Yugoslavia. Were it not so, Venko Markovski would not be appreciated so much in Bulgaria nor would he be able to behave as he does.

HUNGARIAN RAILROADS HALT YUGOSLAV SHIPMENTS TO USSR

AU171959 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Dec 79 p 16 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 13 December, TANJUG--Whether Yugoslav wine will soon be found on Moscow tables or on the tables of other USSR cities depends exclusively upon the unfavorable situation in international railroad transport. Currently 10,500 tons of goods, which should be exported from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Serbia to buyers in the USSR by 15 December, are still waiting for a permit from the Hungarian railroads and the chances of obtaining this permit are poor. The goods involved are, in addition to 5,339 tons of wine, large quantities of prunes, canned food, tobacco, detergents, furniture and other products whose transport to the USSR came to a complete standstill on 2 December. Beginning 2 December the Hungarian railroads would not accept any goods. In addition to the aforementioned goods, another 20,000 tons of goods which should be dispatched to the USSR by the end of the current business year, are being stored in warehouses.

At a meeting held at the Economic Chamber of Serbia it was agreed to review other transport possibilities. Offers for transporting part of these goods will be collected immediately from our air transport companies and the possibilities for transporting goods by river and sea will also be reviewed.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH EL SALVADOR

LD171910 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, December 17 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and the Republic of El Salvador have established diplomatic relations.

On the occasion of the signing of the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Hector Oqueli stressed that the respect for the principles of the U.N. Charter, ideological pluralism and the struggle of nonalined countries constitute the basis of friendly relations between the two countries.

Oqueli said that El Salvador had recently expressed the wish to become a full-fledged member of the nonalined movement as it sees in the nonalined its place and the road towards better international relations and world peace.

LCY SECRETARY ARRIVES IN ATHENS FOR TALKS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY

LD181023 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0904 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Athens, December 18 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Yugoslav League of Communists, headed by Executive Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Vlado Janzic, arrived in Athens last night at the invitation of the Greek Communist Party.

The LCY delegation will have talks here today with representatives of the Greek Communist Party.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS DRAFT LAW ON 3 PERCENT BUDGET CUT

LD171955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1454 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At its session today, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, the Federal Executive Council adopted the draft law on the determining of the total volume of the expenditure of the 1980 federal budget. This draft law proposes a 3 percent reduction in the expenditure of the 1980 federal budget compared with the earlier proposed volume of expenditure submitted to the SFRY Assembly.

In proposing this reduction in the federal budget expenditure, according to the statement issued by the Federal Information Secretariat, the council proceeded from the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency on the need to take more efficient measures in implementing the economic stabilization policy and in this context to restrict all aspects of consumption, as well as from the proposals and demands expressed by the working bodies of the SFRY Assembly in discussing the proposed changes in the draft resolution on the 1980 economic-social policy. Views and suggestions presented in the consultations held at the SAWPY Federal Conference and at the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia were also borne in mind.

The planned decrease in the budgetary expenditure of the federation would be applied to all users of resources which would be duty bound to reduce their expenditure next year by an overall 3 percent: In so doing they could apply a selective approach as regards the individual items in their financial plans.

The council noted that the proposed reduction in the budgetary expenditure of the federation represented a contribution to the general endeavors of the economic stabilization policy which demands from all users of resources to apply strict savings in all spheres of consumption.

KOSOVO EXAMINES EDUCATION, CULTURAL COOPERATION ABROAD

AU172021 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Dec 79 p 4 AU

[S. Haderdjona report]

[Text] Pristina, 13 December--Today, before beginning with its work, the Executive Council of the Assembly of Kosovo paid a minute of silent tribute to Behajdin Elezija, member of the Executive Council, who was killed in a traffic accident 2 days ago.

Today the council devoted special attention to topical problems of education of children of our citizens temporarily working abroad.

It was noted that during the past 3 years significant results had been achieved in the field of supplementary education. The interest in and the number of children of our workers attending supplementary education is constantly growing. During the same period, the number of our teachers who constantly work to raise and educate these children has also increased.

It is believed that some 32,000 citizens from Kosovo are currently temporarily working in certain West European countries. In the current school year, as was said, 475 children are receiving supplementary education.

The Kosovo Executive Council devoted special attention to cultural cooperation with foreign countries. It was noted that in recent years Kosovo has increasingly involved itself in all fields of international cultural cooperation. Organs, organizations and the self-managing interest communities, as the proponents of international cultural cooperation, make constant efforts to successfully include Kosovo in the international cultural cooperation of the whole country.

Within these efforts special attention is being devoted to cultural cooperation with neighboring countries.

MARKOVIC ADDRESSES SERBIAN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD130008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

[Item embargoed until further notice]

[Text] Belgrade--In marking the 175th anniversary of the first Serbian uprising, we mark one of the most important dates in the development and constituting of the Serbian nation, and in the creation of the modern Serbian state and its statehood. This was stated by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, at a formal meeting to mark the 175th anniversary of the first Serbian uprising. At the beginning of his speech Dragoslav Markovic spoke in detail about the historical conditions, economic, social, cultural and other circumstances at the beginning of the 19th century and stressed that the new Serbian state which arose through the first half of the 19th century did not represent the continuation of the medieval Serbian state. In its social, antifeudal contents it was even the antithesis of the medieval Serbian state.

The uprising was not merely a spontaneous rebellion by the patriarchal peasantry and embittered non-Muslim subjects, even though it began as a struggle against the oppression of the Turkish governors and partly [words indistinct] the Turkish central authorities. This struggle was waged from the start by all the people, who gave it its basic character and orientation. The mass participation of the people in this liberation struggle gave to the uprising the characteristic of a social revolution, Markovic said.

Continuing his speech, the president of the SFRY Assembly stressed that the first Serbian uprising, the creation of the Serbian state and also the strengthening of its independence and national constitution exerted a forceful influence upon the struggle not only of the Yugoslav peoples but also of all peoples who were under Turkish authority. The Yugoslav peoples in particular shought in the existence of a Serbian state a support in their liberation struggle. And in the very first uprising many individuals took a direct part, and not only those from areas which formed part of the Ottoman Empire.

The gravitational attraction of the national and antifeudal revolution gathered together a multitude of educated and progressive people, who either came to Serbia or with all their heart sided with its liberation struggle.

Dragoslav Markovic continued by talking on the development of the Serbian state and the bourgeoisie in the 19th century and emphasized that this was a time when the movement of the southern Slav peoples for unification arose. Markovic pointed in particular to the ideas of Svetozar Markovic and the socialists, who in contradiction to the ideas of greater Serbia developed the ideas of the equality of peoples and the creation of a Balkan federation of liberated and equal peoples. The socialists and the Serbian social democracy were to follow this revolutionary and progressive line in response to the issue of settling the national question, Dragoslav Markovic said, adding the communists of the Serbian and the other Yugoslav peoples advocated and developed later in their struggle and through the proletarian revolution this orientation for national equality and the rights of every people itself to decide on its future--coming thus to full settlement of the class and national question, creating the socialist self-managing community of equal nations and nationalities, the new Titoite Yugoslavia.

The president of the SFRY Assembly stressed that the first Serbian uprising marked a revolutionary change in the development of national culture. Vuk Karadzic, the creation of the Serbian literary language, spiritual revolutionary and father of Serbian culture, arose directly from the revolution. In the very course of the uprising many institutions of state power were created, judicial organs were formed, Markovic said, adding that this development had given birth to forces which opposed one another and effected different influences. With the formation of the working class and the beginnings of the workers' and socialist movement in Serbia a new page in its history was opened.

Thus were created the prerequisites for the ultimate goals of all our peoples to be achieved in the World War II and the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution, in the struggle for their own independence and autonomy, for national equality in the self-managing socialist community of Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

The first Serbian uprising could not--understandably so--solve all questions of the struggle of the Serbian people for their national liberation and independence, for all their full national indentity. But the first Serbian uprising marked the beginning of a process which created the basis for further struggle and development, Markovic said, adding that the first Serbian uprising encouraged and stimulated the struggle of the other Yugoslav peoples.

And when many hopes were unfulfilled, when many expectations remained unrealized, when the ruling regimes increasingly diverged from the freedom-loving and revolutionary days of the uprising and revolts, the Serbian people remained true to their freedom-loving orientations. This is showed by their struggle in the liberation wars which they waged for decades, and by the victims which they sacrificed in that struggle. This the Serbian people showed, too, on 7 July 1941, when at the call of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito, they contributed in the national liberation struggle and the revolution together with the other peoples of our country, by their participation and sacrifices, to the final victory and liberation, to the realization of their national goals in Socialist Federative Yugoslavia, in the socialist community of equal nations and nationalities which live in it, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, said, concluding his speech at the formal meeting in the Sava Center to mark the 175th anniversary of the first Serbian uprising.

GENERAL CUIC UNDERLINES ROLE OF COMMUNISTS IN ARMY

LD151649 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Dec. 15 (TANJUG)--Communists and other members of the Yugoslav People's Army are fully united in developing the socialist revolution's achievements, committee president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, Col. Gen. Dane Cuic notes in an interview in the Yugoslav daily BORBA on the occasion of the Yugoslav People's Army Day, December 22.

General Cuic underlines that the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army is--in terms of the number of its members their party experience and manner of organization--the leading political force able to decide on and influence the further development of the Yugoslav People's Army, it moral-political unity and combat preparedness and also the preservation and further development of its all-people's and revolutionary character.

Referring to the image of communists in the Yugoslav People's Army, General Cuic sets out that communists have always, and especially since the 11th LCY Congress, been in the centre of life in the armed forces. Communists, he adds, made a major contribution to the training of territorial defense units and the preparing of other components of the all-people's defense for defense action in case of aggression.

Referring to the principle of national equality in the Yugoslav People's Army, General Cuic notes that care is taken when admitting members to the League of Communists organization to ensure as proportionate as possible representation of members of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

MINIC VISITS PRINTING WORK ORGANIZATION

LD141506 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1321 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Federal Council for International Relations, today visited the newspaper publishing and printing work organization VJESNIK, where he talked with the editors and journalists of this publishing house about developments in the nonalined movement and some other topical questions of international relations.

Marinko Gruig, chief direction of the newspaper publishing and printing work organization VJESNIK, presented the visitor with a copy of the book "Nonalinement in the Present-Day World," which also contains one of Milos Minic's papers. Expressing his gratitude for the gift, Minic stressed that VJESNIK has made a great contribution with its articles to the preparations for the sixth nonalined summit in Havana, and that in doing so it had displayed the maximum initiative by seeking the clarification before the summit of the complex problems which the nonalined were facing at the time. Milos Minic also recalled with satisfaction the words of President Tito during his recent meeting with the correspondents from Havana, when he paid tribute to Yugoslav journalists for their excellent work at the summit.

Milos Minic went on to say that our citizens were following the complex situation in the world with exceptional attention, but also with a dose of anxiety, and that public information organs were consequently playing a great role in keeping our working people and citizens correctly informed.

After the meeting the hosts showed Milos Minic the new printing works with a capacity of 1 million copies a day.

BOKA RADIO TO RESUME BROADCASTING IN 1980

LD171558 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kotor--On the initiative of the Montenegro SAWP Republican Conference and Titograd Radio, the municipalities of Kotor, Tivat, and Herceg-Novi have agreed to set up a permanent Boka radio station in the interest of keeping the people of the three municipalities efficiently informed.

This radio station was first set up immediately after the catastrophic earthquake of 15 April and functioned successfully until 1 October this year, when it ceased transmitting because the municipalities concerned failed to agree on the sources of funds to run it. At a joint meeting held in Herceg-Novi, it was decided to set up Boka radio's studios in Kotor and Tivat and a central editorial office in Herceg-Novi. The radio station should be operating as of New Year's Day.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO HAVANA--A delegation led by Stojan Matkaliev, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, left Belgrade for Havana today to attend a ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 countries in Havana. At this meeting the developing countries will adopt a joint platform for the Third UNIDO General Conference, which will be held in New Delhi at the beginning of next year. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 16 Dec 79 AU]

YUGOSLAV OIL PIPELINE--On 22 December the new 750-kilometer Yugoslav oil pipeline from Omisalj on Krk Island to Pancevo via Sisak, Bosanski Brod and Novi Sad with a side line from Sisak to Lendava and the Hungarian border will be commissioned for regular operations. The annual carrying capacity of the pipeline will be 34 million tons of oil. The total construction cost of the pipeline and the Omisalj terminal and tanker port amounted to 11.96 billion dinars. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 79 p 1 AU]

CROATIAN OIL OUTPUT--In the first 11 months this year Croatia produced a little over 2.7 million tons of crude oil, overfulfilling the plan by 1.7 percent. It is anticipated that the annual plan of 2.95 million tons of crude oil will also be overfulfilled. Slavonija alone is expected to produce about 1.2 million tons of crude oil, including nearly 1.1 million tons that will be produced by Yugoslavia's biggest oilfield, Benicanci in Donji Miholjac commune. In the same 11-month period Croatia produced over 1 billion cubic meters of natural gas, underfulfilling the plan by 11 percent. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 79 p 14 AU]